



# ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

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FINAL  
Complete Closing Stock Sales  
Tables Part II, Pages 3B, 4B

PRICE 2 CENTS

WHAT A BLOW! TO  
ALL OF US. AND I  
WAS SO SURE THINGS  
WOULD BE DIFFERENT.  
A NERVOUS BREAKDOWN!  
A THING LIKE THAT  
WOULD LAST FOR  
MONTHS—YEARS!  
PROBABLY CHANGE HIS  
MIND ABOUT EVERYTHING.  
THAT'S A SHOCK!  
I'M STUNNED!  
UNFOUNDED!

## EX-CONVICT KILLED WITH MACHINE GUN IN WELLSTON

Milton Rost, 24, Shot to Death After His Automobile Is Forced to Stop in Front of 1715 Kienlen Avenue.

### SLAYER FIRES FROM ANOTHER CAR

Victim's Companion Escapes Wounded Running Through Store—Authorities at Loss to Discover Motive for Crime.

A blast of sub-machine gun fire killed Milton Rost, 24-year-old ex-convict, last night, after his automobile had been crowded to a stop at Kienlen and Wabada avenues in Wellston.

Rost's companion, an unidentified man, was wounded in the burst of fire that sent 14 bullets through the automobile, but he made his escape carrying a pistol from which apparently, he had fired a single shot at the assassins.

Earl Sucher, an employee of the Eary Co., 1715 Kienlen avenue, in front of which the shooting occurred at 7:15 o'clock, told the police that the slayer fired from a rear window of a dark sedan at a range of only a few feet.

"I was just coming out of the store to repair a tire on my truck when I noticed Rost's automobile stopped, racing south on the east side of Kienlen avenue right at the intersection of Wabada," said Sucher.

Fired From Rear Window.

"A dark sedan, that apparently had been swinging around suddenly east in Wabada, was backing up toward the Ford. I heard a single shot that sounded like it might come from a pistol."

"Then I saw a man stick a sub-machine gun out of one of the rear windows of the sedan. He was only a few feet from Rost's car. When he began firing I ran back into the store to get out of the way."

The sedan was driven away a gun jumped from Rost's car and dashed into the Yates store. There he dropped a pistol to the floor, picked it up, then ran out the rear door. He was bleeding from a wound in the head, according to those who were in the store at the time. Deputies followed the trail of blood from the store into the alley, but were unable to trace it further.

Hit by Nine Bullets.

Rost's body, pierced by nine bullets, was found behind the wheel of his car. The front door was open and his body had fallen toward the running board. The car stopped on the left side of the street, was part way across Washington avenue, indicating the driver of the sedan had forced it to a stop by cutting a tire in front of it and east into Wabada.

In Rost's car deputies found five 12-gauge shotgun shells, 24 .38-caliber cartridges and seven .45-caliber cartridges. A tag placed on the dash of the car by a service station in Madison, where Rost lived, bore the notation "Robert Lee Ross, 1435 Fifth street." Rost has been arrested in St. Louis as "Robert Lee Ross," one of his aliases.

County authorities were unable to suggest a likely motive for the killing. Rost frequently came to St. Louis to visit his 2-year-old daughter, Betty, who lives at the home of Mrs. Edward Berger at 4525 Tremaine avenue, but Mrs. Berger said she had not been expecting him yesterday.

Rost's Police Record.

Police records show Rost's first conviction was in February, 1923, when he was 15. He was committed to the Negro Training School at Washington for interstate transportation of a stolen automobile for a five-year term. Five months later he escaped.

In August, 1923, he was convicted in Cooper County of grand larceny and sentenced to four years in the penitentiary, then was removed to the reformatory in Washington to complete his sentence there.

In February, 1926, he was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary on his plea of guilty to another charge of grand larceny. He was transferred to Bonnville reformatory, from which he was released in five months. He was immediately taken to the penitentiary at Jefferson City on the old Cooper County conviction. On this sentence he served from August, 1926, to September, 1928.

### OPTIONAL RAIN TONIGHT AND TOMORROW; WARMER

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## SENATORS DELAY VOTE ON ASKING FOR LOAN PAPERS

Secretary Stimson Tells Why Documents on Colombia Oil and Credit Deals Are Held Up.

### AGAINST POLICY OF DEPARTMENT

Johnson, Who Made Original Demand, Not Present at Committee Executive Session.

By the Associated Press.  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Secretary Stimson delayed today to give the Senate Finance Committee privately the State Department correspondence relating to Colombian loans and concessions.

After going before the committee in secret session to explain his reasons for withholding them, the Secretary issued a statement saying this was in conformity with established State Department practices.

A publication of confidential reports of the department from its diplomatic officials "would make impossible the adequate and effective conduct of our foreign relations," he said.

The committee withheld until next week a vote on formal motion to demand the documents.

The letters sought relate to a \$4,000,000 loan to Colombia which State Department officials have testified they intervened to induce American bankers to make.

The loan, sought forward shortly after the concession had been renewed to the Mellon controlled Gulf Oil Corporation and there have been efforts in the hearing to connect the two.

Stimson told the Finance Committee it was against the department's policy to publish diplomatic documents.

Stimson appeared before the committee's executive session at the request of Senator Smoot, Senator Johnson (Rep.) of California, who has sponsored the investigation of foreign bond issues, did not sit with the committee.

Johnson, who originally asked for the documents, but who is not a member of the committee, sat outside in an ante-room while Stimson testified. Johnson said he was asked to leave the committee room during the executive session. After a few minutes of talking, Smoot emerged and invited Johnson to come in, which he did.

Stimson told the committee he had not seen the papers in question. The department's general policy of keeping its correspondence secret was explained by Stimson.

### FAVORABLE FOREIGN TRADE BALANCE OF \$334,076,000

Commerce Department Figures Show Decline in Both Imports and Exports in 1931.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The United States ended 1931 with a favorable trade balance of \$334,076,000.

The Commerce Department reports that December foreign trade had a favorable balance of \$31,000,000, bringing the total exports from the year to \$2,424,153,000, and total imports \$2,089,000. December exports were \$4,044,000,000 and imports \$1,529,000.

Exports for 1930 were \$3,843,181,000 and imports \$3,060,208,000. Exports for December, 1930, were \$274,565,000 and imports \$208,636,000.

Both exports and imports declined between 1930 and 1931. The decrease in exports was about one-third, the department figures, showing a drop of \$1,418,998,000 and for imports a decline of \$970,301,000.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Jan. 16.—Canada converted an unfavorable trade balance of \$10,744,956 for the last nine months of 1931 to the Department's National Revenue reports. Exports for the period reached a total of \$46,179,724; imports were valued at \$45,352,246. In the corresponding period for 1930, Canada showed an unfavorable balance of \$72,755,510.

Gas Routs Mexican Newsboys.

By the Associated Press.

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 16.—Police with tear gas bombs dispersed hundreds of members of the newsboys' syndicate who had gathered in front of the newspaper El Universal. The gas had been used to permit copies of the paper to be distributed. The demonstration was caused, the publisher said, by a paid advertisement inserted by another labor organization and attacking the syndicate to which the newsboys belonged.

### ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Founded by JOSEPH PULITZER

TELEPHONE: MAIN 1111

Published Daily by the Pulitzer Publishing Co., Twelfth Boulevard and Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo. THE ASSOCIATED PRESS and AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATION are the official auditors of all news papers. Subscriptions are accepted from all newspapers and also the local news dealers. All news papers are required to publish the names of their news dealers and the public generally are to understand the existence of, and the reasons for, nation-wide distribution in the ranks of railway workers. Less than 50 per cent of these workers

## Labor's Case in Railroad Wage Dispute as Stated To U. S. Senate Committee

Unions Willing to Take Pay Cut If Saving Goes to Jobless, Declares Donald Richberg, Spokesman, Objecting to "Relief of Unemployed Capital."

Burdens of the Calamity of Depression Inequitably Spread, He Asserts—Men Have Been Let Go but Investors Have Been Amply Paid.

Post-Dispatch Bureau, 201-205 Kellogg Bldg.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Donald Richberg, noted Chicago lawyer, appearing before the Senate Finance Committee of the Senate, Jan. 8, gave a sharp and pointed statement of the case of railroad labor. Though made in connection with an investigation of unemployment and relief, the statement applies with equal force to the unions' present controversy with the railroads over proposed wage reductions.

Richberg said: "This statement is made in behalf of, and by the direction of, the Railway Labor Executives Association, which is composed of the chief executives of the 21 standard railroad labor organizations." In normal times, he said, 1,300,000 employees have been required. Today less than 1,300,000 are required; and only part time employment is available for several hundred thousand of this reduced force.

"Serious unemployment developed on the railroads long before the fall of 1929. In 1929, more traffic was handled than in 1923, but with 200,000 less employees. Then came the rapid decline of traffic, retarding, in 1930, 220,000 more men; and in 1931, an additional 220,000. At the same time, 1,300,000 employees have been retained. It is safe to say that today at least one-third of the railroad employees are idle and at least one-third of the railway plant is likewise idle. (729,729 freight cars (32 per cent), and 15,198 locomotives (25.5 per cent), were idle Oct. 1, 1931.)

Calamity Unevenly Distributed.

"But the development of this calamity and the distribution of its burdens have not affected railway employees and investors equally.

"In 1929, 220,000 railway workers were losing their jobs, the aggregate payments to labor diminished \$75,000,000; and the aggregate payments of fixed charges and dividends increased \$1,050,000,000. At the same time over \$2,000,000,000 were being added to surpluses and over \$760,000,000 were being added to depreciation reserves. Comparing the year 1929 with 1932—wages were \$107,000,000 less; fixed charges \$47,000,000 more; dividends \$194,000,000 more; additions to surplus \$165,000,000 more; additions to depreciation reserve \$52,000,000 more.

"Every year came the year 1930, in which the aggregate payments declined from 1929 to the extent of \$346,000,000; fixed charges were reduced about \$11,000,000, and dividends were increased about \$16,000,000; additions to surplus to \$760,000,000; additions to depreciation reserves were increased by \$190,000,000.

"The financial results of 1931 operations are not yet available. It has been fairly estimated that wages will show further loss of nearly \$440,000,000; that fixed charges will be met; but that there will be available for surplus and dividends about \$350,000,000 less than in 1930.

Investors Have Been Paid.

"With the foregoing figures in mind, let it be observed again that the burden of changing economic conditions has not been distributed between railway employees and investors with any obvious equity. The increases in fixed charges and dividends have amply repaid investors for their additional investment in 1929. Then out of their previous investments the investors have benefited (in addition to a fair return) by over one billion dollars added to surpluses and another billion dollars added to depreciation reserves. In the meantime, the employees, who had invested their lives in the industry prior to 1932, have, since then, accumulated no surpluses and no depreciation reserves, but have suffered in losses in their earnings power amounting to a total of \$1,000,000,000. The reason for 1932 is that the unemployment of 10 per cent of the railroads' workers will deprive these workers of \$750,000,000 annual income, and also \$100,000,000 in wages, or about \$125,000 per year. And that the unemployment of railroad capital will deprive these investors of \$350,000,000. With that fine sense of justice which might be expected, the representatives of idle capital have, therefore, asked the representatives of employed labor to contribute 10 per cent of their earnings, or about \$250,000,000 in the year 1932, as a debt of idle capital. This 10 per cent in cup is about to be represented by gentlemen carrying a 15 per cent

"Relief of Unemployed Capital."

"This committee is now taking evidence to determine whether perhaps \$250,000,000 should be appropriated to the people through the Federal Government to relieve unemployment distress this winter. And it appears that at this very time a committee representing the great railroad systems is preparing to meet with the association which I am here representing; and that in Chicago next week this committee of railroad presidents is expected to ask the railroads employed alone to appropriate \$250,000,000 for unemployment relief. The object of the railroad committee, I believe, appears to be the relief of unemployed capital, and the object of

the railroads is to have any assurance of continuous

DONALD RICHBERG SAYS THAW MANPOWER ASSETS FROZEN BY JOBLESS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Donald Richberg, spokesman, objecting to "Relief of Unemployed Capital."

T

he case of railroad

labor follows:

"... There has been project after project presented to this Congress for the relief of capital; and men of high position and vast influence seem to think that it is sound doctrine to urge that the full resources of the Federal Government should be invoked to relieve the distress of all men who have frozen assets. Therefore, speaking directly for half a million unemployed workers, we would like to ask that frozen asset is more deserving of sympathy and relief than the asset of a capacity and willingness to work, which is frozen in a man who cannot find a job? We would suggest that unless the frozen assets of American manhood are kept alive this winter the other frozen assets will take a long time to thaw; and it may eventually require something more dynamic than hot air and credit corporations to do the work."

400,000 Forced Into Joblessness.

"Before the general business depression began in 1929 some 200,000 men had lost their jobs. With the beginning of the depression, therefore, unemployment increased, not the young and inexperienced workers who customarily suffer first in the decline of industry, but experienced men with years of service, and with families. In the last two years over 440,000 of these men have been forced into the ranks of the unemployed. Even in normal times the railway workers find it difficult to get another job."

It must be remembered that for

much more than two years the organizations of these workers have been in a position to furnish assets and services to the railroads through the railroads' insurance funds and insurance companies.

It is safe to say that today at least

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Calamity Unevenly Distributed.

"But the development of this calamity and the distribution of its burdens have not affected railway employees and investors equally.

"In 1929, 220,000 railway workers were losing their jobs, the aggregate payments to labor diminished \$75,000,000;

and the aggregate payments of fixed charges and dividends increased \$1,050,000,000. At the same time over \$2,000,000,000 were being added to surpluses and over \$760,000,000 were being added to depreciation reserves. Comparing the year 1929 with 1932—wages were \$107,000,000 less; fixed charges \$47,000,000 more; dividends \$194,000,000 more; additions to surplus \$165,000,000 more; additions to depreciation reserve \$52,000,000 more.

"Every year came the year 1930, in which the aggregate payments declined from 1929 to the extent of \$346,000,000; fixed charges were reduced about \$11,000,000, and dividends were increased about \$16,000,000; additions to surplus to \$760,000,000; additions to depreciation reserves were increased by \$190,000,000.

"The financial results of 1931 operations are not yet available. It has been fairly estimated that wages will show further loss of nearly \$440,000,000; that fixed charges will be met; but that there will be available for surplus and dividends about \$350,000,000 less than in 1930.

Investors Have Been Paid.

"With the foregoing figures in mind, let it be observed again that the burden of changing economic conditions has not been distributed between railway employees and investors with any obvious equity.

The increases in fixed charges and dividends have amply repaid investors for their additional investment in 1929. Then out of their previous investments the investors have benefited (in addition to a fair return) by over one billion dollars added to surpluses and another billion dollars added to depreciation reserves. In the meantime, the employees, who had invested their lives in the industry prior to 1932, have, since then, accumulated no surpluses and no depreciation reserves, but have suffered in losses in their earnings power amounting to a total of \$1,000,000,000.

The reason for 1932 is that the unemployment of 10 per cent of the railroads' workers will deprive these workers of \$750,000,000 annual income, and also \$100,000,000 in wages, or about \$125,000 per year. And that the unemployment of railroad capital will deprive these investors of \$350,000,000. With that fine sense of justice which might be expected, the representatives of idle capital have, therefore, asked the representatives of employed labor to contribute 10 per cent of their earnings, or about \$250,000,000 in the year 1932, as a debt of idle capital. This 10 per cent in cup is about to be represented by gentlemen carrying a 15 per cent

"Relief of Unemployed Capital."

"This committee is now taking evidence to determine whether perhaps \$250,000,000 should be appropriated to the people through the Federal Government to relieve unemployment distress this winter. And it appears that at this very time a committee representing the great railroad systems is preparing to meet with the association which I am here representing; and that in Chicago next week this committee of railroad presidents is expected to ask the railroads employed alone to appropriate \$250,000,000 for unemployment relief. The object of the railroad committee, I believe, appears to be the relief of unemployed capital, and the object of

the railroads is to have any assurance of continuous

ROME, Jan. 16.—Italy's 1931-32 budget, approved today by the Council of Ministers, shows a deficit of \$81,228,000. Estimated revenue in \$942,000,000 and expenditures \$1,023,000,000. Government receipts are listed as \$12,000,000 less than last year.

The deficit, according to a statement by the council, "reflects the world crisis, but the Government will take into consideration before the end of June, 1932, the possibility of balancing the budget in time with any further developments."

Expenditures for the Ministry of War are listed at \$150,000,000; for the Ministry of Marine, \$78,000,000; and for the Ministry of Air, \$38,000,000. Expenses for these three branches are \$3,500,000 less than last year.

Did Not Realize He Was Not Getting All Interest Paid on Funds of Litigants.

Four Hundred Thousand Said to Be Receiving Less Than \$20 a Week; 440,000 Experienced Employees Forced Out Within the Last Two Years.

Lawyer Charges Lines With Unparalleled "Statistical Falsification" in Official Figures Given Out on "Average Wage" and Number on Payrolls.

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—Defying

Investigator Samuel Seabury's charge that such a practice is grossly inaccurate, Sheriff Thomas M. Fitch has set aside his gets all of the interest on other people's funds entrusted to his care.

Testifying yesterday at the Hoosier state legislative investigation of New York City's government, he said it hadn't dawned on him until recently that he wasn't getting all the interest. He said about \$15,000 now in his personal account was derived from interest on the funds of litigants.

The revelation by Seabury that former Sheriff Charles W. Egan got about \$25,000 stirred Farley to action. He called in Charles T. Connally, elderly cashier of the Sheriff's office. Then the following conversation took place, according to Farley's testimony:

Farley: "What have we been doing with the interest? Did we pay any of it out?" Connally: "We did."

Farley: "From now on don't you pay any interest money out. That interest belongs to me."

Farley: "I am now preparing an answer to a sterner charge filed against him by Seabury."

Farley: "I am not going to do that."



## ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Founded by JOSEPH PULITZER  
December 13, 1873  
Published by  
The Pulitzer Publishing Company  
Twinick Building and Olive Street

## THE POST-DISPATCH PLATFORM

I know that my retirement will not mean a difference to the cardinal principles that it will always fight for progress and reform. Never tolerate iniquities or corruption, always fight demagogues of all parties, never belong to any party, always oppose privileged classes and public plunderers, never lack sympathy with the poor, always remain devoted to the public welfare, never be satisfied with merely printing news; always be drastically independent, never be swayed by what is right, whether by predatory plutocracy, or predatory poverty.

JOSEPH PULITZER.

April 16, 1907.

## LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

## How History Repeats Itself.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:  
JUST a few echoes of the past to show that the present American misrule is nothing new, but history merely repeating itself:

In 1876: "We denounce the present tariff, levied upon nearly 4000 articles, as a masterpiece of injustice, inequality and false pretense. It yields a dwindling, not a yearly rising revenue. It has been powerless to induce the importers of articles of all kinds to purchase the products that might purchase the products of American labor. It has disgraced American commerce from the first to an inferior rank on the high seas. It has cut down sales of American manufactures at home and abroad and depleted the returns of American agriculture—an industry followed by half our people."—From the Democratic platform of 1876, referring to the Republican panic of 1873.

In 1908: "The panic of 1897, coming with the financial collapse of the Republican party had for a decade been in complete control of the Federal Government, furnishes additional proof that it is either unwilling or incompetent to protect the interest of the general public. It has so linked the country to Wall Street that the sins of the speculators are visited upon the whole people. While refusing to rescue wealth producers from speculation at the hands of stock gamblers and speculators in farm products, it has depended on heavy funding without interest and without competition in favored banks."—From the Democratic platform of 1894, referring to the Republican panic of 1897.

Now for the masterpiece of bunk: "When we assumed direction of the Government in 1921, there were five to six millions unemployed upon our streets. Wages and salaries were falling. . . . Within a year, we restored these five million workers to employment. But we did more: we produced a fundamental program which made this restored employment secure on foundations of property."—From a campaign speech by Herbert Hoover in Newark, N. J., Sept. 17, 1928.

A. G. C.

## A Traffic Hazard.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:  
SOMETHING should be done at once to remove the traffic hazard at the east approach of the Free Bridge. Widening it would help. This improvement has been a crying need for years. Motorists lose many hours of time a year by the congestion at this intersection.

Money for this purpose is available out of the gasoline fund. Every motorist who crosses the bridge contributes to this fund.

The city officials of East St. Louis should get busy and have this work carried out.

JOHN BOUKE.

East St. Louis.

## Save Current River.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:  
I have been reading your editorials on the damming of Current River. They seem pertinent to me. As one who knows his river from source to mouth, I can truly say that the exploitation of this stream would be almost criminal.

It seems to me almost on a par with taking Forest Park and turning it into a dairy farm for some private interest. Big Spring fork, Round Spring fork and miles of the hills and bluffs would soon exist if the dam were to go into existence. The beauty of this country cannot be overstressed and hundreds of thousands of people have thrived at the beauty of Big Spring.

Current River still has swiftness of current, the roar of a mountain stream and a simple wild beauty that, once seen, is never forgotten. Must we stand idly by and see the last of our beautiful streams despoiled by companies who never hope to do anything but make a profit out of a priceless heritage of the people?

Let us hope that the Federal Power Commission will refuse these permits, and that Missouri will pass a law that will enable her to have the final say in these power grabs. I commend you for your stand and trust that you will always fight for fairness.

CARL A. TRUMBULL.

## Water the Tree's Roots.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:  
THE cold, clammy, clay feet of some of our alleged statesmen are never more in evidence than when they discuss the opposition of public work to give employment to hard-working men and food, shelter and clothing to the men's suffering families. These same bumble-minded dunces will discuss the proposal of billions to help the banks and railroads with all the gay abandon that marks a child's prattle of Santa Claus. But a bond issue to help the unemployed? What will become of the poor taxpayer? There will be more bank failures and the country will go to the dogs.

When will our alleged statesmen learn that during a drought it is the root of the tree that must be watered and refreshed, and not the sap-sucking top leaves and branches? The life-giving fluid, applied to the root, will quickly enough find its way to the proudly waving top and, during that process, it will refresh and enliven the whole national tree.

DEMOCRACY.

## MORE MARINES TO NICARAGUA.

"We have continued our policy of withdrawing our marines from Haiti and Nicaragua," said President Hoover in his message to Congress last month. This with regard to Nicaragua, referred to the withdrawal of 535 marines last summer, as arranged by agreement between Secretary Stimson and President Moncada in February. The evacuation left about 950 Americans and men still in Nicaragua, as contrasted with 5000 in January, 1929. Now, however, Secretary Adams says more marines will be sent to Nicaragua to help supervise the elections next fall, for additional troops will be a "necessity" at that time.

The present marine occupation began in November, 1926. The force's presence has been explained variously since then—to protect American lives and property, to supervise the 1928 elections, to train the Nicaraguan National Guard. That training began in April, 1927. The Nicaraguans must be extraordinarily dull pupils if they have not yet learned how to walk their posts, do squads right and advance as skirmishers sufficiently well to watch the ballot boxes next fall without reinforcements from Uncle Sam. This country trained not only soldiers but also officials in 90 days during the World War. The Nicaraguans should be capable of being trained in a period nearer that time than one approaching five years. They have previously shown considerable aptitude, and sometimes excessive zeal, in the art of war.

The United States agreed, after the 1928 elections had gone off peacefully, to supervise the 1932 balloting. There is no reason why this agreement should not be kept, if Nicaragua still desires it. However, an increase in the marine force, in addition to its doubtful necessity, would create new suspicions among the people there. Such reversal of the administration's widely welcomed policy of gradual withdrawal could have only bad effects. It would appear that Secretary Stimson's pledge to President Moncada was not made in good faith. Gen. Sandino's sole provision for ending guerrilla warfare long has been withdrawal of the marines, and arrival of a new force probably would arouse him from his quiescence of the last few months. A body of 950 marines and a national guard of several thousand men with more than four years of training should be sufficient for police duty at the other city in America.

Even cities in the same section of the country, with similar climatic and economic conditions, have striking differences. New Orleans and Charleston are cases in point. Both are Southern cities, both are seaports and both have strong connections with the past. But the traditions are different, one being cavalier and conservative, the other Creole and more than a little continental. They eat different food, have different ideas of architecture and even speak with different accents, as anyone who has encountered the effects of the Gullah dialect on the average Charlestonian is likely to know.

The visitor who travels fast may miss these differences in American cities, for the reason that common denominators are easier to recognize. It is only after one has spent more than the casual few days in a community that its peculiar quality begins to be apparent.

## AMERICAN CITIES ARE DIFFERENT.

Aston Barker, an Englishman, who has just concluded a short visit to the United States, recently wrote a letter to the Post-Dispatch expressing his disenchantment with the machine-made civilization he found here. Mr. Barker is back in London now, and is happy to be there, one imagines, despite the prevalence of hot water sauce, carbolic acid coffee and the London Daily Express.

With much of what Mr. Barker has to say, one can only agree, without even taking the trouble to annotate its lack of originality. If culture is not always sought as a benefit to the pocket rather than to the mind, the exceptions to the rule are certainly not numerous enough to nullify Mr. Barker's generalizations on that subject. But, when Mr. Barker says that American cities are all alike, he is simply trying to re-circulate somebody's discredited thin dime, probably Sinclair Lewis. That cliché—so useful to foreign visitors who are misled by seeing the same kind of drug store in every town they visit—should have been laid away a long time ago.

The truth of the matter is that American cities are differentiated very sharply from one another, despite certain superficial appearances of similarity. There are skyscrapers in New York, Chicago and San Francisco, but the flavor, the tempo and the physical structure of each of those three cities differs perceptibly from the others. San Francisco not only abuts on an ocean, but lives in awareness of the ocean's greatness, something that cannot be said of New York. On the other hand, the cold beauty of Chicago's lake front cannot be duplicated by any other city in America.

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We are all for that investigation. A searching investigation, too; one that probes to the bottom; that never stops till it has fished up the cherry in the cocktail, or olive, if you prefer. Let those venal editors be put on the spot and compelled to explain why they were extolling the virtues of prohibition as long as the Anti-Saloon League was stuffing their coffers with gold, and why, as soon as this flow of corruption money ceased, they began singing a strain on the table. And, if the explanation isn't humble and contrite and apologetic, coupled with promises to be sky-high dry forever, let the press of the United States be abolished, the plants padlocked, the publishers banished to the stratosphere and the editors exiled to the cornfields of Iowa.

Let our motto be: Dry or die.

## DRY OR DIE.

Senator Brookhart of Iowa has fixed his gaze on the newspaper front. He has heard, "innocently," he says, that the Anti-Saloon League and other dry societies have quit buying space in the papers, and the inference is that the press has organized "a sort of racket" against them. How else can all this wet propaganda be accounted for? That is the question the Iowa statesman has asked himself. And the answer is that, unless the newspapers clear themselves of this suspicion, a congressional investigation may be asked.

We are all for that investigation. A searching investigation, too; one that probes to the bottom; that never stops till it has fished up the cherry in the cocktail, or olive, if you prefer. Let those venal editors be put on the spot and compelled to explain why they were extolling the virtues of prohibition as long as the Anti-Saloon League was stuffing their coffers with gold, and why, as soon as this flow of corruption money ceased, they began singing a strain on the table. And, if the explanation isn't humble and contrite and apologetic, coupled with promises to be sky-high dry forever, let the press of the United States be abolished, the plants padlocked, the publishers banished to the stratosphere and the editors exiled to the cornfields of Iowa.

## DRY OR DIE.

"RAID THE TIN BOXES."

New Yorkers may be rich beyond accounting, but the city itself is in reduced circumstances, as Mayor Walker has frankly related. It hasn't any credit in the banks, excepting on the harsh terms imposed upon impudent borrowers. So the Mayor thought this an opportune time to put in an application for the city while the Federal Government was passing handouts to various and sundry interests through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Mr. Walker's request was logical enough, it seems to us, but a better plan may perhaps be devised for pulling the town out of the hole.

"Raid the tin boxes!" would be a pretty good slogan for New York to adopt and act upon in this emergency. "That's gold in them there cubicles," as the Seabury Committee has opulently revealed. Sheriff Farley has an unearned increment of more than \$60,660.14, which the city could use to advantage. Registrar McQuade has a lily of the field surplus of \$47,254.03. Then there's the court clerk who prudently accumulated \$125,061.50 on a modest salary, and another clerk, thrifit still, whose savings totted up \$143,758. Deputy Sheriffs and undersheriffs have made frugality an art and a science, or both; and let us not forget the veterinarian, Dr. Doyle, who gathered together a million or more while studiously neglecting his profession. No curious eye has yet looked into the container which Mayor Walker shared with Russell T. Sherwood, but the suspicion prevails that there's something worth while in that depository, if Mr. Sherwood can ever be prevailed upon to break the seal.

Now, all this money has, so to speak, the official stamp. It was acquired by men serving in a public capacity. So, morally as well as legally, the city would seem to have a lien upon it. It might not be dignified procedure for the city to lay violent hands upon the treasure, but this suggestion is not concerned with dignity, ethics, legality or propriety. This is purely a practical proposal to a town that is in the red.

## AS TO DOWNTOWN PARKING.

A poll of merchants shows that they are opposed to Alderman Ellers' bill to prohibit parking in the downtown district. Under the terms of the bill, no parking would be permitted between 7 a. m. and 6 p. m. on Washington, Olive, Locust and Pine, or on the cross streets between Fourth and Twelfth, except a 15-minute loading privilege for commercial vehicles. The merchants feel that the bill would injure business and drive shoppers to other parts of the city.

They are agreed, I think, that the present level of prices is too low, and that this is due to a panicky contraction of credit. They are agreed, too, I think, that the contraction of credit is due to the fact that the best borrowers are afraid to borrow, seeing no profitable use for money, and the bankers will not and dare not lend except to the safest borrowers.

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It would not be denied, I think, that the unwillingness of the bankers to lend where there is risk is the result of the nervousness of their depositors. For it is the depositors who are the real lenders of money, and they frightened by bank failures, compel the bankers to keep their money in a form which is safe back to them quickly. This means that bankers have been selling bonds and calling loans so as to have their depositors' money available when it is probably wanted.

There is no doubt that downtown congestion has become a serious problem, and that it is considerably aggravated by parked cars. Instead of attacking the problem piecemeal, however, as Alderman Ellers suggests, the city should view it as a whole. If it prohibits parking, it should also provide a municipal parking place, as Chicago has done on its lake front. Plans drawn for our central river front include an area between First and Second streets for parking, large enough to accommodate more than 5000 cars.

When St. Louis undertakes the necessary job of improving the river front, the whole traffic picture of downtown St. Louis will be revolutionized. It will be possible to enter over downtown directly from North and South St. Louis over wide boulevards leading into widened and double-decked Third street, and ramps will lead to the parking space.

An inquiry by the Progress Council is now under way to determine how much the city would have to pay for river front property, but the city administration is making no effort to advance a project which it should be pursuing with the greatest energy.

## AN ANSWER FROM THE CROONERS.

Cardinal O'Connell assailed the radio crooners right heartily the other day. "A degenerate form of singing . . . whiners and beaters . . . immoral and imbecile, slush . . . No true American would practice this base art. Of course, they aren't men," were among his high points. The crooners now have rallied in defense of their art. Ross Columbus authorized this statement: "Crooning is the oldest art in the world. Even in the dim days of antiquity, mothers used to croon their babies to sleep." And Rudy Vallee concurred in this prehistoric justification. This seems to leave at least one of the Cardinal's contentions unassailably verified.

When will our alleged statesmen learn that during a drought it is the root of the tree that must be watered and refreshed, and not the sap-sucking top leaves and branches? The life-giving fluid, applied to the root, will quickly enough find its way to the proudly waving top and, during that process, it will refresh and enliven the whole national tree.

DEMOCRACY.

What we feared, and in a half-hearted fashion predicted, has come to pass. They have cut Babe Ruth's salary. They have offered him a contract for next year at \$70,000, which is \$10,000 less than the style to which he has been accustomed the last two years. The Babe has returned it, but has not forever slammed the door on negotiations. He is willing to accept the paltry honorarium if they'll make it a two-year agreement. There the matter stands, and until the question is resolved, the captains and kings might as well shuffle off the stage, for nobody will pay any attention to their little tricks until the paramount question of whether the Babe is to continue to rock the stands or disappear in oblivion is settled.

We do not conceive it to be our duty to act as financial adviser to the Homer of the home runs; but, in the swirl of things, the demoted warrior should accept the lesser rating, he may, we believe, survey

## \$70,000 A YEAR.

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the cosmos and conclude it might be a good deal worse. As the procession of the illustrious marches before his reviewing stand—ermine-robed jurists, family-crested Cabinet officers, Federal Senators and Representatives and the legion of bureaucrats—as the Big Parade swings by, the Babe may reflect that he ranks them all in the verdict of the ledger. The arts, the sciences, the professions, may march forth the noblest they have without approaching his appraisal, save in rare instances. Comparatively speaking, \$70,000 a year is pretty good, and conservatively speaking, it's magnificent.

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# NO COMPROMISE BY DRY'S, SHEPPARD TELLS U. S. SENATE

Co-Author of 18th Amendment Makes Two-Hour Speech on 12th Anniversary of Prohibition.

## ASSAILS PROPOSALS TO BRING BACK BEER

Says Such Idea Violates  
Constitution—"All Kinds  
of Alcohol Are Equally  
Detimental."

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The 12th anniversary of national prohibition was observed in the Senate today by Senator Sheppard (Dem.), Texas, with a notion that there would be "no compromise" by the drys. The co-author of the eighteenth amendment noted demands in Congress for a national referendum and for beer. He concluded a two-hour address with this statement: "Let me assure you that if any place placed a notion that so far as the drys are concerned, there is to be no compromise on the question of keeping the nation, as a nation, armed against beverage alcohol, no submission of proposed reversal of the American Constitution except in obedience to the will of the people in each district and each state—the only true source of power in our American system of government, regardless of the American Constitution by a beer submarine."

He added that "no" (part) convention declaration can bind any Representative or Senator in opposition to the desire of the people who gave them political power.

View of Sports Leaders.

Sheppard pictured the evils of alcohol as a beverage; cited Helen Mills Moody, Charles A. Lindbergh, Connie Mack, Alton Stagg, the late Knute Rockne and others as opposing the use of alcohol in any place in sports. He assailed the goals for beer as a violation of the constitution, and cited economic and social benefits to the nation which he ascribed to prohibition.

"No Senator or Representative," he said, "can vote to bring back what has been and is generally regarded as beer by statute without violating his oath to support the Constitution of the United States."

The only sincere consideration of the eighteenth amendment is the ultimate method of endeavoring to bring back what the drinkers know and want as beer is to endeavor to repeal the eighteenth amendment.

It would be a helpless endeavor to be sure, but nevertheless a consistent and legitimate one."

Sheppard denounced as a "self-evident absurdity" the contentions that more young people are drinking more today than before prohibition.

He said beer and wine "formed the entrance to the inferno of drink." He declared that no compromise among the various forms of beverage alcohol and declared them all equally detrimental to the individual.

"Alcohol," he continued, "is a poisonous, habit-forming drug. Alcohol, in fact less quantities than commonly supposed and in amounts that fall short of enough to produce visible drunkenness, pernicious and poisons the tissues comprising every part of the human body. Through the brain tissue it attacks and perverts the centers of moral and physical self-control."

The Economic Question.

Turning to the economic side of the question, Sheppard said:

"It is the almost unanimous testimony of the owners and executives of American industry that prohibition has been of tremendous economic benefit to the nation."

He said that the "so-called" witnesses were brought to the fact that the late Missouri utilities' opposition to the bill was the actual evidence of their

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REAL ESTATE—EXCHANGE  
Denny—\$5000 first floor, Manchester, Md.  
Mr. K. Realtors, 822 Manchester, Md.  
EXCHANGE—Large, well-located, large  
companies; ideal real estate, large  
trades for home or flat  
GOLDBECK, 822 Chestnut, Main 4124  
EXCHANGE—6-acre farm, 4-room  
place, 200-acre business, trade for  
other businesses, trade for  
place, 200-acre business, Post-Dixie  
LOT Wtd.—Have a new business in R.  
mont. Height to trade, Main 4124  
RENTALS—Wt. clear; have a 6-ft.  
subject to first deed only, GLICK, Realtor  
822 Chestnut, Main 4124  
(62)

REAL ESTATE—WTD. TO BUY  
Flats and Apartments Wanted  
12-FAMILY APARTMENTS Will  
quick if a bargain. Box N-284, P. O.

SUBURBAN PROPS FOR SALE  
RESIDENCE—6-room modern, lot 100x100  
met. suit. Micht. Deal, Parkview 3391  
Brentwood

POCAHONTAS, 1529 Linay Road, 4200  
Brentwood. 16-room, 2-bath, basement  
forced air heating and cooling system  
\$5000, small down payment. Web. 2551  
(62)

Kirkwood

KIRKWOOD—For complete list of  
county acreages and buildings see  
KIRKWOOD TRUST CO., REALTORS  
(62)

Normandy

HOUSE—Pasadena Park, 34 Sunset  
7 rooms, modern, \$12,000.  
(62)

Webster Groves

WRITE for list and new map of Webster  
GROVES TRUST CO., Realtor  
(62)

BUNGALOWS AND COTTAGES  
For Sale

Northwest

SUNSET CT., 42—Pasadena Park bungalows  
low, large, modern, 3 rooms, 2 baths; modern 6  
rooms. Open for inspection or visit  
Box 3636.

South

LAFAYETTE, 4319—Very nice bungalow  
hot-water heat, etc.; low  
rents, 822 Chestnut, Main 4124  
(62)

Southwest

HUNGRALOW—Southampton, 4 rooms, sun-  
room, 2 baths, 2nd fl., Riverview 6869  
(62)

PLATS, APARTMENTS, FOR SALE

South

4-FAMILY BARGAIN—\$6950  
20x30, Wisconsin, new 3-room brick, well  
furnished, heat, bath, extra washroom;  
plus, 822 Chestnut, Main 4124  
(62)

WELTH, 1218½—8-Bedroom  
in "BIG TEN" FEATURE

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# ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

## STOCKS SHOW A MODERATE SETBACK IN DULL TRADE

LONG IS RULED OFF OWN TRAC AS A RESULT "BETTING" CO

By the Associated Press.  
AGUA CALIENTE, Mexico, Jan. 16.—Baron Long, one of the owners of the Agua Caliente Jockey Club and owner of one of the best string of racehorses in the West, was ruled off his own track by the Board of Stewards yesterday.

The ruling was given by Steward Francis Nelson. It was that for bets prejudicial to the best interests of racing in general and racing at the Agua Caliente Jockey Club in particular, Baron Long will be excluded from further participation in racing.

Long manipulated the track

mutuel odds on Linden Tree

Jan. 7 in a betting coup which netted him \$6200. He brags about the coup, describing it as "just a joke to keep from public." He said bookmakers in New York, Chicago, Los Angeles and other cities said it cost the thousands of dollars the race theory that the good news was out.

Some professionals put out new short lines in the belief that a setback was due, but others were enough to lift several of the more active odds fractionally above the day's lowest. The closing tone, however, was heavy.

Steel Loses Point.

U. S. Steel lost a point, and General Motors, General Electric, American Can, New York Central and Alcoa Chemical about as much. Shares off about 1 to 2 in mutuals, W. E. H. Miller, a New York Pacific, San Fran Union Pacific, American Telephone, Louisville & Nashville, Bethlehem, American Tobacco B and Eastman American Sugar dropped 3 to a new low.

The market received little in the way of fresh news at the end of the week to provide impetus to the recent advance. An estimate of steel-mill operations for next week in the Youngstown area indicated a rate at 34 per cent of capacity, which was encouraging in view of the restricted seasonal upturn in this industry since the turn of the year.

Nevertheless, the market clearly needed something new and surprising in the way of good news. Such developments as approval of the reconstruction measure, expectations of an early agreement on railroad wages and on extension of the general private credit, would be most welcome, discounted by the market over the past several days.

Foreign Exchanges Strengthen.

Foreign exchanges continued to strengthen, as against the dollar, notably the French franc, despite withdrawal of another \$12,000,000 in gold for Paris account. It is rumored in foreign exchange circles that France is considering gradual withdrawal of her large balances here, but is not yet able to do it without momentary disturbance. Sterling again firmed, cables ruling at \$3.45.1, up 3/4 of a cent.

The dollar's recent weakness against European currencies is attributed to uneasiness abroad as to the possibilities of inflation here and is apparently based, bankers point out, on a misinterpretation of the Federal Reserve's easy money program. Europe's own experiences with violent inflation are still fresh in her memory.

Her recent statement, which goes to conference in Congress, has as its major purpose the thawing of credits already in existence rather than the creation of new ones and bankers say that such a process of anti-deflation does not mean active inflation. Foreign observers, it is suggested, have doubtless been watching the recent rise in security prices here and have attributed it to an inflationary move.

Advices from Chicago indicate that the railroad wage conference may be delayed for a few days, but a successful outcome is anticipated in Wall Street.

FOREIGN MARKETS AT A GLANCE

By the Associated Press.

LODGE, Jan. 16.—Business on the exchange today was at an exceedingly low ebb, operators seemingly awaiting further international developments. Gold-edged securities held firmly while international securities were slightly better. Home rails and industrials were quiet and steady.

PARIS, Jan. 16.—After a headlong opening price on the Bourse rallied and during the latter part of the session stocks were in good demand. The closing was firm.

Utility Sold to City.

By the Associated Press.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—Sale of the Richmond Water and Light Co. to the city of Richmond, Ky., has been consummated through the Central Republic Trust Co. It was announced.

W. F. Grigsby, of Springfield, Ky., former Appellate Judge, his son, H. M. Grigsby and Mayor and Mrs. William O'Neill of Richmond, were here to close the transaction. The property formerly was owned by E. S. Hays as president of the Utility Purchasing Corporation of Springfield. The deal involved \$325,000.

ADVERTISEMENT

CAUGHT WITH THE GOODS SEE WEDNESDAY POST-DISPATCH

## PAGE 4B SHARP ADVANCE IN GRAIN PRICES IN LATE TRADE

Rumor of New York Stock Houses Forming Pool to Buy Commodities Is Called Influence.

ST. LOUIS MERCHANTS' EX-  
CHANGE, Jan. 16.—Giant futures  
had sharp late advance today, clos-  
ing 2% to 2 1/2% higher on wheat  
and 2c on corn. The sport co-in-  
cided with a similar move at Chi-  
cago which accompanied report of  
buying by houses with Eastern con-  
nections and rumor heard of pool  
of New York stock houses to buy  
commodities. The weather also  
came in for consideration.

Liverpool was down, closing 5% to  
5% below previous day.

The weakness at Liverpool was  
credited to hedging pressure from  
Australia. The action of securities  
also had bearish effect on grain  
prices.

May wheat opened at 53¢, July  
wheat 53 1/4¢. May corn 38 1/2¢,  
July corn 40¢.

Winnipeg wheat closed 5% to 5 1/2%  
higher.

Local wheat receipts, 4,900, were 102-  
100,000 compared with 44,900,000 on Jan.  
20, 1940, a year ago. Corn receipts  
were 200,000,000 compared with 200,  
000,000 a year ago, indicating  
75c local and one thousand  
receipts which were 40c and 400,000 a year  
ago. The market, however, included seven  
carloads, two cars local, two cars  
throughout, two cars two local.

CASH GRAIN SALES.

Sales of grain on the floor of  
the exchange were as follows:

WHEAT: No. 1 red winter,  
2 red winter, No. 3 red winter,  
No. 1 red hard, No. 56c; 56c  
barley, 55c; No. 4 mixed  
com, 37c; No. 4, 40c; No. 4  
wheat, 33 1/2c; sample grade yellow, 24 1/2c;  
No. 2 mixed 24c.

SHARP LATE ADVANCE  
IN WHEAT AT CHICAGO

By the Associated Press.  
CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—In a sudden  
rush of reputed Eastern buying orders,  
wheat ran up more than 3 cents a bushel  
today from earlier levels.

Local New York stock  
houses had formed a pool to purchase  
commodities at low-price levels as cur-  
rent. When trading opened the buying was  
much the largest that had been witness-  
ed in some time, continuing the high  
volume of the middle of the day above.

Wheat closed steady 1 1/2c above  
yesterday's 53 1/2c, up 2c. The advance  
was 5 1/2c, up 2c, and was com-  
pared with 53 1/2c yesterday.

May wheat values early today  
accompanied downturns in New York  
securities and in Liverpool.

Activity of the Liverpool market was  
ascribed to hedging by houses from  
Australia. The market changed to 5 1/2c low-  
er, and continued to recede.

Later, a sharp advance in wheat re-  
sisted the outstanding bearish price re-  
sistance, and the meanness of ex-  
pectations for wheat was overcome.

Report that wheat had this condition  
of being held in parts of Kansas  
prompted likely to continue owing to chea-  
per prices from competitors.

An acknowledged off-  
icer, however, was that about 100,000  
bushels were held in the world over.

Report that wheat had  
formulated notice as an advance in wheat  
prices in Chicago.

Corn and oats were in  
stocks, however, to a decrease in  
stocks and prices.

Board of Trade Open Inter.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—Open interest in  
futures: Wednesday, 115,637,000 bushels;  
Thursday, 115,390,000 bushels; Friday,  
115,314,000 bushels; Saturday, 73,120,000  
bushels; Wednesday, 73,120,000 bushels;  
noon, 30,270,000.

FUTURE GRAIN PRICES

ST. LOUIS MERCHANTS' EX-  
CHANGE, Jan. 16.—Grain futures today  
showed advances and previous close in some  
markets:

High, Low, Close, Close.

MAIZE WHEAT.

Chi. 57 1/2c 54 1/2c 55 53 53 53

Liver. 53 1/2c 52 1/2c 53 53 53

St. L. 56 1/2c 56 1/2c 56 56 56 56

Chi. 56 1/2c 48 1/2c 51 51 51 51

Minn. 60 1/2c 59 1/2c 61 61 61 61

Winn. 55 1/2c 55 1/2c 55 55 55 55

Liver. 55 1/2c 55 55 55 55 55

JULY WHEAT.

Chi. 55 1/2c 54 1/2c 54 54 54 54

K. C. 55 1/2c 54 1/2c 54 54 54 54

Minn. 60 1/2c 59 1/2c 60 60 60 60

Winn. 55 1/2c 55 1/2c 55 55 55 55

Liver. 55 1/2c 55 55 55 55 55

SEPTEMBER WHEAT.

Chi. 57 1/2c 56 1/2c 56 56 56 56

K. C. 57 1/2c 56 1/2c 56 56 56 56

Minn. 60 1/2c 59 1/2c 60 60 60 60

Winn. 55 1/2c 55 1/2c 55 55 55 55

Liver. 55 1/2c 55 55 55 55 55

SEPTEMBER CORN.

Chi. 40 37 40 38

MAY CORN.

Chi. 40 37 40 38

SEPTEMBER OATS.

Chi. 44 44 44 44

JULY OATS.

Chi. 47 45 47 45

JULY RYE.

Chi. 48 47 48 46 1/2

SEPTEMBER RYE.

Chi. 45 47 45 48

LIVERPOOL EXCHANGE, 349.

MILL FEED FUTURES MARKET

ST. LOUIS MERCHANTS' EX-  
CHANGE, Jan. 16.—Mill feed future market  
started weakly but strengthened  
to strong gains. Cash feed was  
broadly closed 10c higher to 10c lower;  
small middlings steady to 30c per  
ton, totalled 2000 tons.

STANDARD BRAINS.

January 11,000 10,500 10,500 10,500  
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GRAY SHORTS.

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STANDARD MIDDLING.

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## Investment Trusts

Associated Press  
NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—The investment trust listed in the following table are not traded on any organized exchange, and so no prices are bid and asked. The quotations represent the prices at which particular dealer is willing to sell in the security:

URITY.	BLD.	Asked.
Fr Shs D	1	2%
Fr Shs A	1	3%
Fr Shs B	1	4%
Fr Shs C	1	5%
Fr Shs S 50c	1	6%
& Con 6 pc pf	1	18
Emp. Tr. Shares	1	2%
Emp. Tr. Inv.	1	3%
Emp. Tr. Inv.	1	6
Emp. Tr. Inv.	1	12
Emp. Tr. Inv.	1	19
Stocks	1	2%
Standard Oil	1	3%
Std. Oil Inv.	1	4%
Std. Oil Inv.	1	16
Std. Oil Inv.	1	20
Pub. Inv. units	1	15%
Pub. Inv. units	1	20
Pub. Inv. units	1	25
Pub. Inv. units	1	30
Pub. Inv. units	1	35
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Pub. Inv. units	1	975
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Pub. Inv. units	1	985
Pub. Inv. units	1	990
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Popular Comics  
News Photographs

SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1932.

# ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH DAILY MAGAZINE

Fiction—Radio News  
and Features of  
Popular Interest

SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1932. PAGE 10

## ELECTION MOSTLY A WOMAN'S AFFAIR



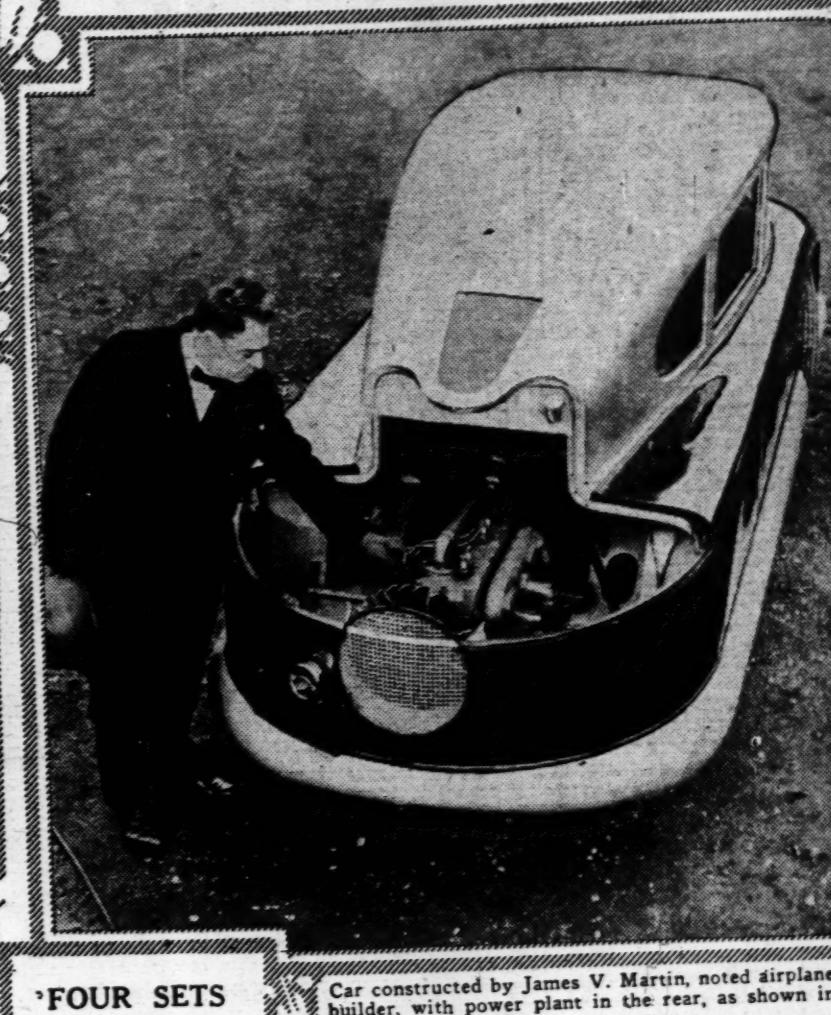
The victory of Mrs. T. H. Caraway, in contest for post of United States Senator from Arkansas, was achieved and managed largely by women. Women even served as election officials, without pay, as seen in above picture when a mere man was casting his ballot.

## MISTRESS OF WHITE HOUSE PAINTED BY FAMOUS ARTIST



Newly completed portrait of Mrs. Herbert Hoover, from the brush of Philip A. de Lazio, who is at present in Washington.

## SOMETHING NEW IN AUTO DESIGN



Car constructed by James V. Martin, noted airplane builder, with power plant in the rear, as shown in this picture.

## GEN. LEE'S UNDER-GROUND ARSENAL



Discovery of plant 400 feet underground, near White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., for manufacture of powder for use of Southerners in the conflict in 1861-56.

## SEEKING PRETTIEST TEETH



Finalists in competition in New York to find the prettiest set of molars and incisors.

## OXYGEN SAVES GORILLA'S LIFE



Yonah, in the St. Louis Zoo, coming out of her tent where she had been confined for treatment after an attack of pneumonia. Oxygen did it, and the lung specialist has dismissed his patient.

## ON THE SIDE LINES FOR THE AFTERNOON



Mary

# If you ask my Opinion

by Martha Carr

Letters intended for this column must be addressed to Martha Carr at the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. Mrs. Carr will answer all questions of general interest, but, of course, cannot give advice on matters of a purely legal or medical nature. Those who do not care to have their letters published may enclose an addressed and stamped envelope for a personal reply.

DEAR MRS. CARR: I had a New Year's party and invited a boy for whom I care a great deal. He was drunk and when I asked him why he said he was too bashful. I coaxed him and he finally did dance and I certainly did keep tab on him to make him have a good time. My mother said I acted like I was on a hot griddle.

After the party he let me wear his ring and asked me for my picture, which was on the piano, and I kept putting it off. I went riding with him and the next time up again. Now Mrs. Carr, it is the only good one I have and I gave that to my mother. He got peevish and said: "Let's drop the subject." He didn't say another word to me and brought me home. I asked him if I could wear his ring until the next day and he said: "Yes, but give it to my nephew at church." But I am afraid the nephew will lose it. What shall I do? — DOUBTFUL.

You probably would have avoided all the trouble by telling him frankly that it was only the photograph he had and that it belonged to your mother. Getting photographs promiscuously is not very good taste, but if you really care for him to have one, you can take the good picture to a kodak place or a small photographer and have a copy (smaller) made from it for very little money.

However, after you have been so kind as to rescue him and be so nice to him at your party, I think he is showing a rather poor pleasure disposition. Some boys will do that at the least opposition. I would send the ring by a special messenger. He will then have to sign for it and you will know it has reached its destination safely.

Let him alone, but be very pleasant when you see him. He may get over his "pet," but I doubt if he would make you very happy as a sweetheart.

DEAREST MARTHA: I am 15 and five feet two inches tall. I weigh 158 pounds. I have gained all this from 103 up in a very short time. I want to know a quick way to reduce and to help the veins that seem to be appearing on my legs.

My hair's brown and eyes gray, what color shall I wear? I am tired of green. I am going to a formal affair, would a Spanish style with a black jacket look good? Am I too tall? I have an ankle length dress and high heels?

Should a girl suggest leaving if she and the boy friend had planned to leave before the evening was over? Is it right to present a boy to the wife first and then to the husband? "Or Mr. and Mrs. So-and-So meet Mr. Something?" AN EAGER MISS.

Dark shades are best and stylish. Black is youthful enough for a stout girl to wear. The long skirts and high heels will make you look more slender.

It is the girl's place always to suggest taking a walk. You present the boy to the lady and then to her husband. We do not use the word "meet." The form is, "Mrs. Robinson, may I present my friend Mr. Allen?" "Mr. Robinson?" Mr. Allen?" Or "Mrs. Robinson, this is Bob." You have heard me speak of Bob, Mr. Robinson." "May I introduce?" can be used in place of "present." And also the names may be used along with certain inflections. "Mrs. Robinson? (rising inflection) Mr. Allen?"

I could not and would not give you a regimen for reducing, for the reason that it is not safe in a case like yours. See a reliable physician for both troubles. Tell your thin friends to drink much milk and cream and take long rest periods.

DEAR MRS. CARR: After the many fatigues of smoking problems with which you come in contact, mine will undoubtedly proses. Nevertheless, our own difficulties, no matter how trivial they may appear to others, are of importance to ourselves. Will you, first of all, tell me an effective method to remove cigarette stains from my fingers. Are an average of six cigarettes a day too much for a girl 20 years old?

THE FLAME.

Cigarette stains do not add to the beauty of a girl's fingers, certainly, and is very difficult to remove.

I understand that peroxide will help to remove the stains. Nevertheless, our own difficulties, no matter how trivial they may appear to others, are of importance to ourselves. Will you, first of all, tell me an effective method to remove cigarette stains from my fingers. Are an average of six cigarettes a day too much for a girl 20 years old?

## OLD DAYS IN ST. LOUIS RECALLED AT THRIFT BALL



**Gay Nineties Come to Life for a Single Night as Society Parades in the Gowns of Another Generation.**

By FAY PROFILET

AN AMAZING array of authentic and beautiful costumes, reminiscent of a romantic age, and the dresses as assembled by members of St. Louis society for the Thrift Ball given Thursday night at Hotel Chase, for the benefit of the Welfare Inn. The spectacle was not unlike many pages of a Godey's Lady's Book, a fashion journal out of print for 50 years, a tremendous effort having been made and achieved to conform with the request, that nothing new should be worn for the ball.

In addition to gorgeous court and queen and pretty costumes complemented by priceless antique jewelry, many of the guests resorted to amusing and even ridiculous garb of a score of years ago when wasp-like waists were the painful vogue, and the "dainty" dust ruffle enjoyed prestige. Most of the men were content to characterize their fathers and grandfathers in antiquated Prince Albert, waistcoats and trousers and unfashionable top hats. Men in top hats and men in out-of-date sports tops were to be seen with a sprinkling of men in comic make-up.

Perhaps never in St. Louis will such a collection of costumes be displayed at one party and while it would be impossible to choose even the most noticeable gowns, so numerous were the models depicting a definite period and style, the above costumes sketched seemed outstanding for their beauty and interest.

The first group pictures styles of the early '80s, the gown at the extreme left being worn by Mrs. James H. Platt, who chose it from the trousseau of her maternal grandmother, Mrs. George I. Barber. Developed of pale blue brocade the gown is made with a pointed fitted bodice held tight at the waist by stays. Great puffed sleeves are finished in lace and the gored skirt is edged with a narrow puff of the brocade. The low cut neckline is held with a lace elastic belt and her picture hat of black velvet is topped by long black ostrich plumes.

The second group, each gown being an authentic and rare creation. The first of the trio shows a gown worn by Mrs. Anthony B. Day, which was willed to the Welfare Inn by her mother, Mrs. James H. Platt, who chose it from the trousseau of her maternal grandmother, Mrs. George I. Barber. Developed of pale blue brocade the gown is made with a pointed fitted bodice held tight at the waist by stays. Great puffed sleeves are finished in lace and the gored skirt is edged with a narrow puff of the brocade. The low cut neckline is held with a lace elastic belt and her picture hat of black velvet is topped by long black ostrich plumes.

The third group pictures styles of the early '80s, the gown at the extreme left being worn by Mrs. James H. Platt, who chose it from the trousseau of her maternal grandmother, Mrs. George I. Barber. Developed of pale blue brocade the gown is made with a pointed fitted bodice held tight at the waist by stays. Great puffed sleeves are finished in lace and the gored skirt is edged with a narrow puff of the brocade. The low cut neckline is held with a lace elastic belt and her picture hat of black velvet is topped by long black ostrich plumes.

The fourth group pictures styles of the early '80s, the gown at the extreme left being worn by Mrs. James H. Platt, who chose it from the trousseau of her maternal grandmother, Mrs. George I. Barber. Developed of pale blue brocade the gown is made with a pointed fitted bodice held tight at the waist by stays. Great puffed sleeves are finished in lace and the gored skirt is edged with a narrow puff of the brocade. The low cut neckline is held with a lace elastic belt and her picture hat of black velvet is topped by long black ostrich plumes.

The fifth group pictures styles of the early '80s, the gown at the extreme left being worn by Mrs. James H. Platt, who chose it from the trousseau of her maternal grandmother, Mrs. George I. Barber. Developed of pale blue brocade the gown is made with a pointed fitted bodice held tight at the waist by stays. Great puffed sleeves are finished in lace and the gored skirt is edged with a narrow puff of the brocade. The low cut neckline is held with a lace elastic belt and her picture hat of black velvet is topped by long black ostrich plumes.

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Cigarette stains do not add to the beauty of a girl's fingers, certainly, and is very difficult to remove.

I understand that peroxide will help to remove the stains. Nevertheless, our own difficulties, no matter how trivial they may appear to others, are of importance to ourselves. Will you, first of all, tell me an effective method to remove cigarette stains from my fingers. Are an average of six cigarettes a day too much for a girl 20 years old?

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I understand that peroxide will help to remove the stains. Nevertheless, our own difficulties, no matter how trivial they may appear to others, are of importance to ourselves. Will you, first of all, tell me an effective method to remove cigarette stains from my fingers. Are an average of six cigarettes a day too much for a girl 20 years old?

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## HEALTH

Brief articles prepared by  
per Dr. I.  
Goldstein, for the New York  
Academy of Medicine.

SATURDAY,  
JANUARY 16, 1932.

# Sunset Pass

by Zane Grey

CHAPTER SEVENTEEN.

WHILE Rock and Al greased the wagon wheels, Harry hitched up, and by the time this task was done Tom rode in, leading a horse. It was a bay that instantly took Rock's eye, and which would have made up for the loss of 'most any horse, except one like him.'

Their ratios to the other men are less than those prevailing fully developed body.

At the time of birth the man is one-quarter the size it will attain at maturity, though the weight is but one-twentieth adult weight.

The infant's liver is one-seventh the size of the body, with the adult it is one-third the size of the body.

For these reasons, and for the infant and the young are more predisposed to certain diseases than are older persons.

Among these we find bronchitis.

Bronchitis is exceedingly common in the first five years of life.

It is invariably present in widespread diseases of childhood, namely, measles, and whooping cough.

A certain number of conditions and other conditions contribute to the special susceptibility of the young child to bronchitis.

Thus the small size of the nose and nose passages leads to clogging of the upper respiratory tract, to the damming up of the nose, and hence to mouth breathing.

This in turn opens the irritation of the trachea and larynx, and to bronchitis.

The infant's nasal passage should be kept clean and particularly when it suffers a slight running nose.

This may be accomplished aid of an applicator about the which is wrapped absorber.

The action should be very gentle. The cotton-covered end of the applicator may be dipped in oil.

Enlarged tonsils and adenoids, known as rickets, are known to predispose to bronchitis.

The administration of cod-liver oil, butter fats and eggs contributes to improving the child's resistance against respiratory diseases, including bronchitis.

USEMENT C

JAMES DUNN & SALLIE EILERS IN 'OVER THE HILL'

—KAY FRANCH—LILIAN TASHIM

RAY COMPANY WITH RICARDO CORTÉS, AND "HUSBAND AND WIFE" IN "OH, OH, CLEOPATRA"

—KIRK DOUGLAS, RICHARD DIX IN "SECRET SERVICE, NECK AND NECK"; ALSO RICHARD DIX IN "THE MAD GE

NEW CONGRESS

—KIRK DOUGLAS, RICHARD DIX IN "SECRET SERVICE, NECK AND NECK"; ALSO RICHARD DIX IN "THE MAD GE

AGEANT

—KIRK DOUGLAS, RICHARD DIX IN "SECRET SERVICE, NECK AND NECK"; ALSO RICHARD DIX IN "THE MAD GE

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MAPLEWOOD

—KIRK DOUGLAS, RICHARD DIX IN "SECRET SERVICE, NECK AND NECK"; ALSO RICHARD DIX IN "THE MAD GE

PLAY INDE

—KIRK DOUGLAS, RICHARD DIX IN "SECRET SERVICE, NECK AND NECK"; ALSO RICHARD DIX IN "THE MAD GE

WHITE WAY

—KIRK DOUGLAS, RICHARD DIX IN "SECRET SERVICE, NECK AND NECK"; ALSO RICHARD DIX IN "THE MAD GE

ERLAND

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ALM CHARLOTTE GREEN

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"FLYING HIGH"

—KIRK DOUGLAS, RICHARD DIX IN "SECRET SERVICE, NECK AND NECK"; ALSO RICHARD DIX IN "THE MAD GE

EDDIE CANTOR

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EENS ANN HARDING IN "DEV

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BIN LEON JAMES IN "DEV

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ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH  
DAILY MAGAZINE

Popeye — By Segar



(Copyright, 1932.)

The Bungle Family — By Harry J. Tuthill



Nerves

(Copyright, 1932.)



Debates Are Scheduled  
on the Pro-  
Reduction of 10  
Cent in Pay.

RD PRESENTS  
EMPLOYERS' PLEA

Union Head to  
'Very Fine' Outline of  
Earnings and  
Costs.

Union Press  
DC, Jan. 16. — Railroad  
presented their case to  
the Senate today and the  
negotiations and  
wage reductions and  
will narrow down  
to the weighing of pro-  
posal.

Richard, president of the  
Ohio and leader of  
representing every major  
the country, told bro-  
union delegates why  
considered it es-  
the men accept vol-  
per cent wage cuts for

Robertson, head of the  
Brotherhood and lead-  
delegation, previously  
a program under  
rallies would be  
for a year and  
be extended to those

Authority to Act.  
two viewpoints ex-  
conference which  
led to an agree-  
two matters, and  
give each side an  
caucus its members  
suggestions.

had worked most  
rallies, Sunday  
able to continue  
two sessions were  
for tomorrow. The  
a general free-  
of the pro-  
the labor pro-  
some hinged on the  
how much the ma-  
concede to get im-  
cuts and how long  
will accept with-  
lengthy legal pro-  
bring about a wa-

steps toward reduc-  
been started and  
brought about a re-  
of the unions that  
make sure of a fa-  
had been unclear on the

Presentation:  
ads, on Dec. 20 and  
of 15 per cent red-  
er the railway act, in  
30 days to answer a  
stipulation. When the  
was decided  
rands agreed not  
the formal  
negotiations regard-  
cut. Because the  
not be over when  
period ended, it was  
that all of the  
similar stipulation  
Willard promised  
effort to have the m-  
up.

refused to make pub-  
behalf of the railro-  
said his "very fine"  
of the reasons why  
justified in asking  
on touched on the  
changes in the cos-

Jobless March  
May Seek Preside-

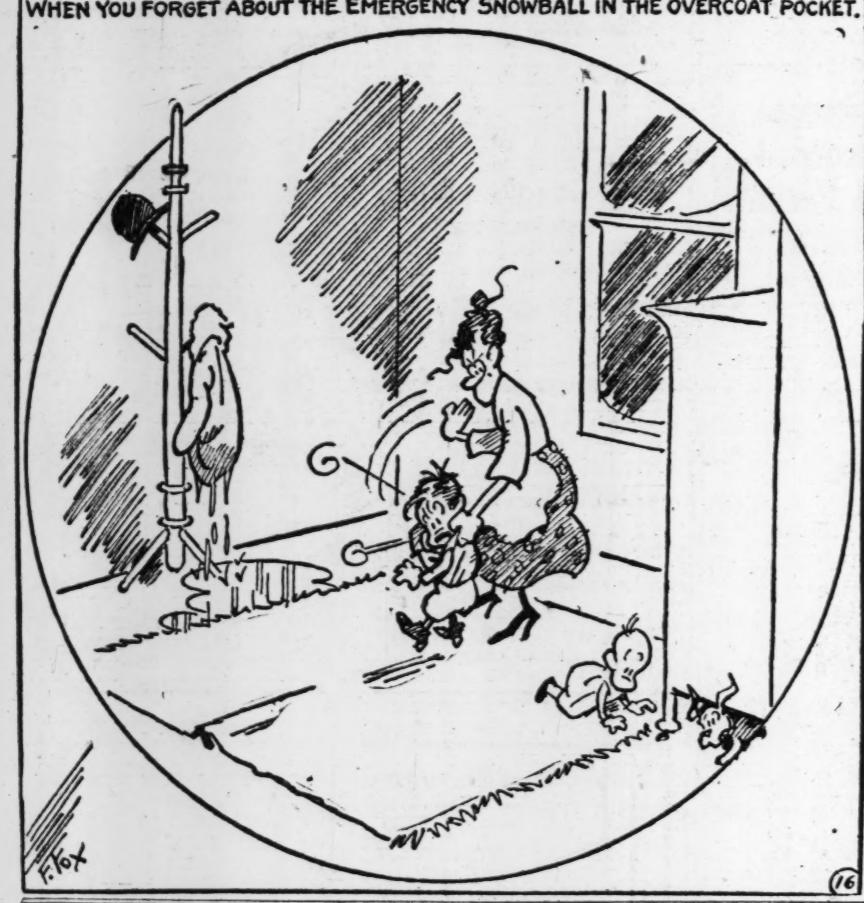
J. H. Cox Tells 55,000  
Burg, Pa., Jan. 16.  
Cox said today: "I  
for President."  
test made the state  
estimated at an  
unemployment rally  
Stadium.

Cox, who headed a per-  
less men to Wash-  
to demand Federal  
dicted that a national  
the jobless would  
St. Louis on Labor  
less nation-wide un-  
and were provided no

cheered when he  
a new political  
the making to oppose  
and the nomination of the  
and Democratic par-

Toonerville Folks — By Fontaine Fox

(Copyright, 1932.)



WHEN YOU FORGET ABOUT THE EMERGENCY SNOWBALL IN THE OVERCOAT POCKET.

Ella Cinders — By Bill Conselman and Charlie Plumb



Comfort for the Comforter

(Copyright, 1932.)

Mutt and Jeff — By Bud Fisher



He Wants the Signature Half

(Copyright, 1932.)

Dumb Dora — By Paul Fung



Situation Wanted

(Copyright, 1932.)